



STOCKHOLDERS' DISCOVERIES.

By J. J. Smith, Director of Keely Motor Company.

DEC. 20, 1898, visited Keely's shop in company with Mr. Charles S. Hill and Mr. T. Burton Kinraide and saw the following:

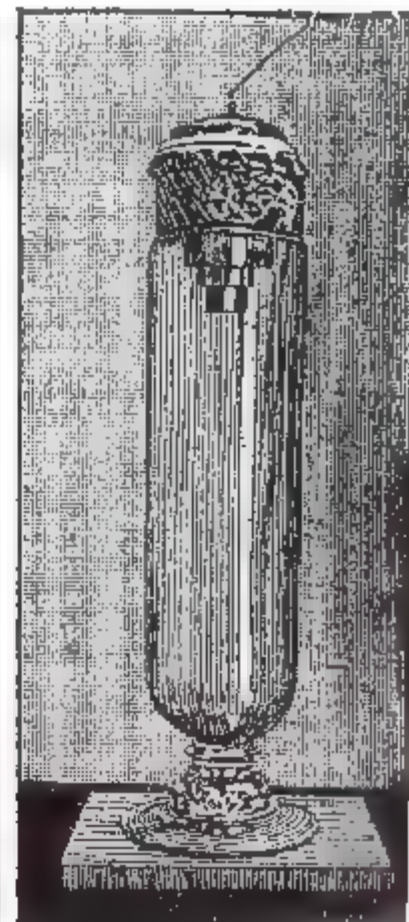
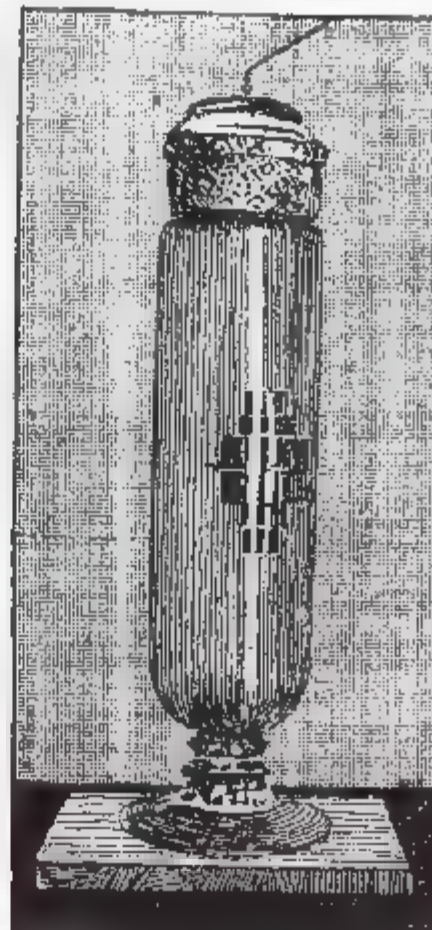
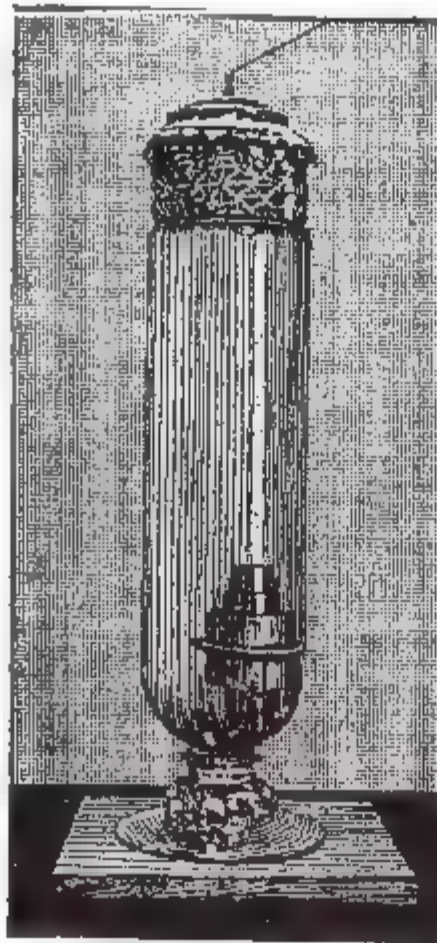
A water motor attached to the waste pipe entering the building, with sundry appliances. This motor was in an excavation of a small rear room, a trap door in the floor covered with rubbish concealing it.

A mechanism was connected with the motor to set it in motion and stop it. A small rubber tube was attached to this, with a rubber ball on its end. I pressed the ball and started the motor, released the pressure and the motor stopped. A shaft was attached to the motor, passing through the wall. A band pulley was attached to this and directly over this at the top of the rear was a similar pulley, with a shaft attached and extending along the ceiling to a point directly under one of the pillars supporting the ceiling shaft of the engine, which stood in the middle room on the second floor. At this point was a small pulley and over it were two holes bored through the floor, apparently for the passage of a round ball. The engine on the second floor had been dismantled by removing the central, revolving parts, but the other parts were in the place often seen by visitors. The supporting pillar on the left side of the engine was hollow, and on both sides bore marks of friction of the belt. The position of the central shaft of the engine, with a pulley on it, was readily seen. The box in which the shaft runs was hollow, having room enough to the pulley. The apparent belts and nut which held the box in place were false. The above contrivance was such that when the water motor beneath the lower floor was started the engine on the second floor would be put in motion.

The "binding screw" to which Mr. Keely always attached the wire from his so-called transmitter was hollow and connected to a tube running along the inside of the

THE KEELY "MIRACLE" OF FLOATING WEIGHTS IN JAR OF WATER.

[Copyright, C. C. Collier, Philadelphia, Pa.]



stationary rim of the engine, and passing down through the engine bed plate and the floor could readily be connected with the water motor. Where the tube passed from the engine rim to the bed plate it was concealed by one of the "resonators" on the outside of the rim. A piece of this resonator had been cut out to allow it to go over the tube. After being put in place the cut out piece was inserted, effectually concealing the tube. If everything were in place, pressure of air on the "blowing screw" of the engine would start the water motor, and that in turn would revolve the engine at a slow speed. The small tube attached to rim of engine could not easily be told from the numbers of wires running close to it. The shaft pulleys and tubes at the ceiling of lower room were concealed by a false ceiling, easily removed.

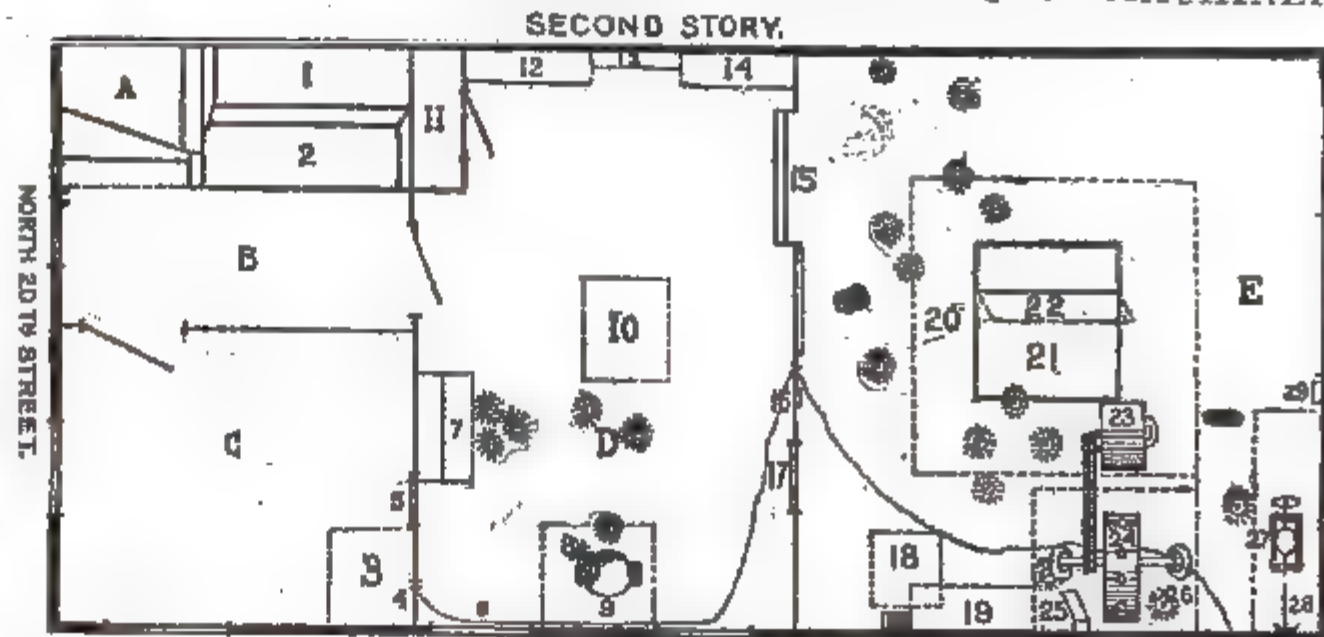
Globe Motor in Front Room.—This has been opened and taken apart. Saw a strong spring with gearing, which could be fitted into the globe, also a number of diaphragms some flexible and in order, others hard and not easily moved. It was evident these had been, in some way, used to operate the globe motor.

Compass with match instead of a needle. I examined this and found a false bottom which concealed a piece of iron like a needle. On revolving this the "match needle" would revolve.

The disintegrator and other fine pieces of machinery, sensitized disks, wires, etc., had been placed in a safe deposit vault for safe keeping, and I did not see any of these on Dec. 20.

Notwithstanding all this evidence of fraud both Mr. Hill and Mr. Khurshid were of opinion that Mr. Kenly had really discovered some great principle which could be worked

SECOND STORY DIAGRAM, SHOWING POSITIONS OF MACHINERY.



AND MARKS SHOW SOME RUBBER DRUMS SCATTERED ABOUT IN THE FLOORING. A. Stairway from lower floor. B. Hallway. C. Front room. D. Middle room. E. Rear room. 1. False shelf. 2. False desk. 3. False table. 4. Entrance to M. & wire. 5. Port hole. 6. M. D. wire. 7. Writing desk. 8. Table. 9. Experimental engine. 10. Trap door. 11. Closet. 12. Shelf. 13. Chimney. 14. Shelf. 15. Two steps up to M. 16. Post for guard rail. 17. Port hole. 18. Trap door. 19. Shelf. 20. Baylight. 21. Trap door. 22. Lid of 21. 23. Accumulator. 24. First circuit engine. 25. Brake. 26. Hollow pedestal. 27. Musical sphere. 28. Piston plate.

out by the use of the machines in the safe vaults, and that in order to relieve the pressure on him by the stockholders and other demanding exhibitors he worked these appliances and methods to satisfy them, and to leave him free, as much as possible, to perfect his great discovery. This was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Kinraid had himself made some experiments in his own laboratory in the same direction, and had succeeded in obtaining rotary motion on the compass needle from vibrations. Inasmuch as Mr. Keely had called Mr. Kinraid to his deathbed, and declared that he would be able to carry on his work to completion, and further charged him to protect Mrs. Keely's interests, I do not hesitate to recommend to the stockholders the adoption of Mr. Hill's proposition as being for the best interests of the stockholders.

Dec. 23, 1893. In response to a telegram from Mr. Hill I visited Philadelphia and went immediately to Keely's shop. The evidence of fraud I saw on the 20th inst. had been mostly removed, and nearly everything was ready for shipment to Boston.

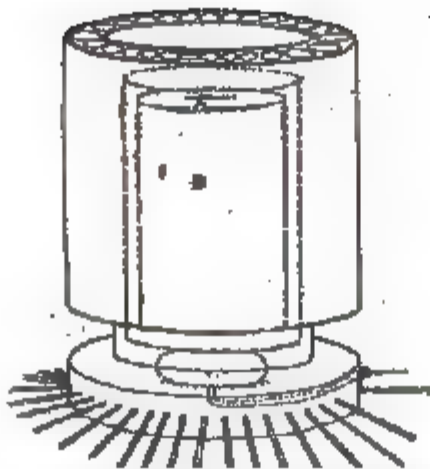
Some of my examinations there had to be made hastily, as Mr. Rudolph and his workmen were there, and President Ackerman soon appeared. It was not desirable at this time to make any explanations. The device for operating the wooden compass and the disintegrator itself were examined with care at the Hotel Stratford. Some of the facts I ascertained are as follows:

Transmitter—Those shown to investigators contained a disk surrounded by wire planes of different lengths, and some other simple constructions, said to operate on being moved by a screw from the outside to a position "in harmony" with a disk of similar construction screwed on the outside of the globe. The real transmitter was exactly similar in external appearance, but contained a simple diaphragm, which, being pressed by the screw from the outside, produced an air pressure which would be transmitted by a tube running to the machine to be operated.

In the case of the engine, the attachment was made by a so-called "wire," but this was really a minute tube. My description of Dec. 26 of the water motor, shafting, tubing, bottling, etc., shows how this machine was really operated.

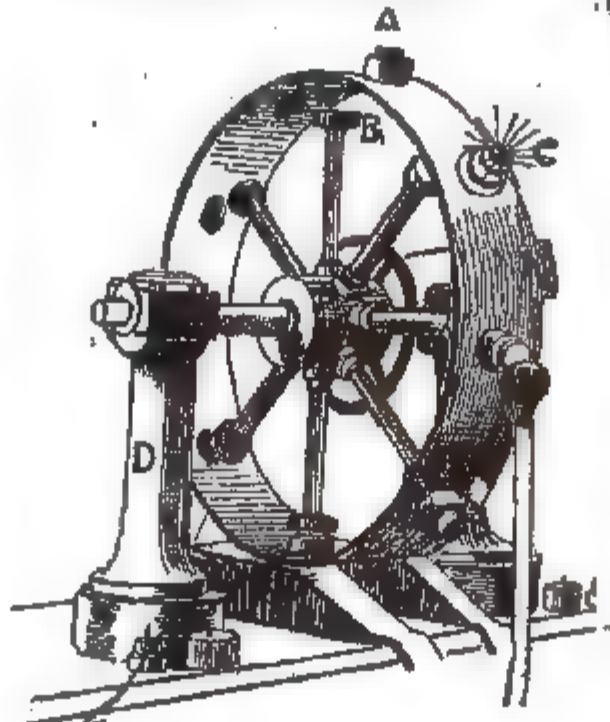
The Globe Motor contained a heavy coiled spring, with gearing. A diaphragm connected with it pressed against the shell, acting as a brake. The spring having been previously wound up was inoperative to move the globe until the brake was released. This was done by screwing up the diaphragm in the transmitter, and the globe would revolve. A small tube was used to connect the transmitter and the brake in the motor.

The floating weight which would rise in a jar of water. A heavy piece of brass was shown and allowed to be examined by visitors. The real one was an exact imitation in size and appearance, but really a light, hollow box with an opening in it, so ar-



Test medium for showing marvelous revolution of compass. Dotted lines show internal arrangement when diaphragm is inflated.

THE KEELY MOTOR.



Mr. Keely's Chart Showing Condition Governing Discordants and All Their Combinations.



THE FRAUDULENT PISTON.

The floating weight which would rise in a jar of water. A heavy piece of brass was shown and allowed to be examined by visitors. The real one was an exact imitation in size and appearance, but really a light, hollow box with an opening in it, so arranged that when an air pressure was exerted on top of the water in the jar the water could be forced into the box, and, being made heavier than the water, it would sink. When the pressure was taken off the box would rise or float. The cover of the jar contained a concealed diaphragm. A connection between this and the diaphragm in the transmitter by a small tube explains the mystery.

The Connecting "Wire"—I tested one of these by submerging one end in water and applying my mouth to the other end. Blowing in, a quantity of bubbles came through the water, demonstrating the fact of the so-called "wire" being a tube.

The Vitalized Disk—I examined one of these and found it made partly of brass and partly of iron. When the brass side was brought against a magnet it did not attach itself. But when the iron side was presented it was attracted and held with considerable force. A large and powerful magnet was concealed in one of the test mediums, the poles coming to the edge of the case, which could firmly hold the disk against it and support the weight attached to the disk. The iron parts of the disk were guided to catch the brass, giving the appearance of case.

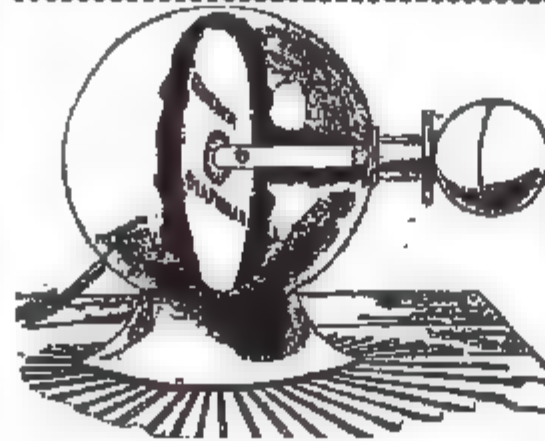
The "Disintegrator" was in working order. The small revolving wheel in the center was connected with and made to revolve by a clockwork device behind it. Concealed in the disintegrator was a tubular iron reservoir containing compressed air. The various results shown were set in operation by the mechanical devices on the outside of the instrument. The connection between the air reservoir and the parts showing the manifestation of power was a minute tube resembling the various wires in the device. On this day I saw the shaft of the engine with the pulley on it, which was concealed the box over the hollow standard of the engine. I did not see this shaft on Dec. 20.

The slow motion of the engine was produced by gearing, which reduced the speed coming from the water motor. I also saw the round dial used on the pulley connecting the water motor with the engine.

The Musical Sphere, said to be set in motion by a musical note of a mouth harmonica. The sphere itself contained a coiled spring of a diaphragm brake similar to that described in the water motor. When it was used to operate it by using a mouth harmonica the harmonica was connected with



A.—Vitalized disk. B.—Inner spoke with disk. C.—Resonator. D.—Hollow pedestal. E.—Transmitting wire running to transmitter.

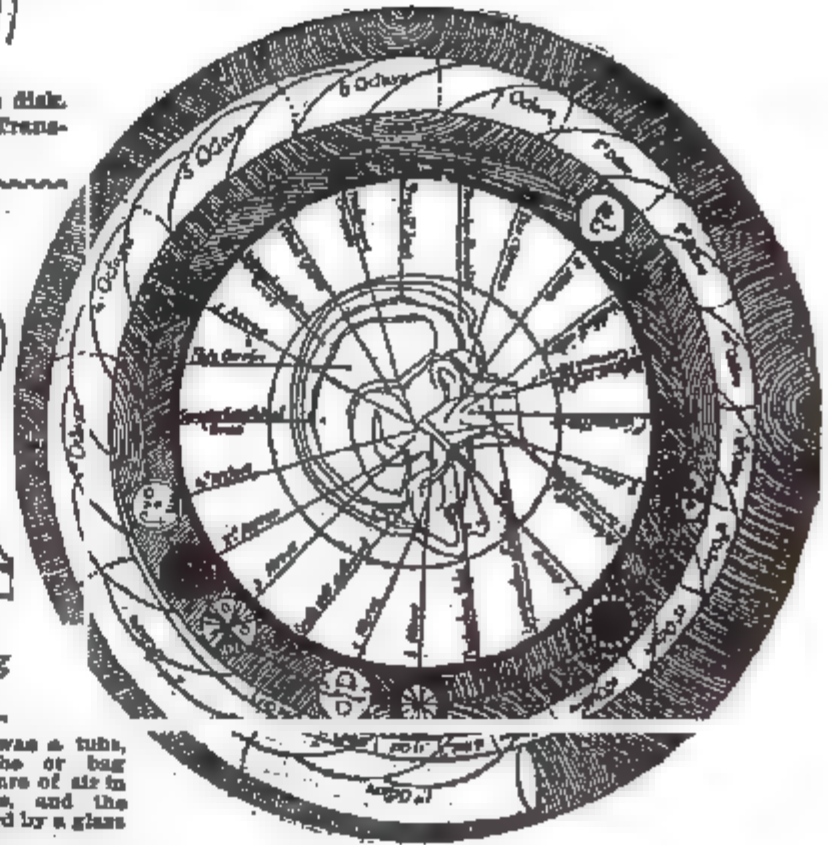


Keely's Last Transmitter, Showing Hidden Rubber Diaphragm.

the sphere by an apparent wire. This "wire" was a tube, and was attached to the harmonica by a tube or bag of india rubber. Pressing this would produce pressure of air in the sphere sufficient to release the diaphragm brake, and the sphere would revolve. The sphere would be insulated by a glass plate to show there was no magnetism to operate it.

When it was desired to operate the sphere by a musical note made by Mr. Keely sitting in another room, the following was the process:

At the end of a fixed bench in the rear room on the second floor, on which the sphere was to be placed on glass, and directly opposite the axis of the sphere, there was a cavity in the wall from which had been removed an iron case, six inches in diameter, containing a diaphragm six inches in diameter, having a rubber tube attached and leading to the back side of the diaphragm. From the other side of the diaphragm ran a quarter-inch rod, which came out through the head of a nut attached to the iron case. The face of the iron box was flush with the wall and neatly covered with wall paper—not easily noticed. A groove was cut in the wall to receive a tube leading from the iron box to one of the other rooms. In the middle room this tube was concealed by the plaster covering on the floor. The whole was so arranged that a pressure of air behind the diaphragm in the box release the brake in the sphere, and the sphere with the



MR. KEELY'S CRANIAL CHART.

clockwork in the sphere would cause it to revolve. Releasing the air pressure would stop it. I did not see exactly how the pressure was applied, but it probably was done by pressing a ball or diaphragm with the foot in the room where the operator sat. The windows or openings between the rooms gave the operator a view of the sphere. There was a black mark on the sphere by which the number of revolutions could be told.

The desk over the stairs on the second floor had a false bottom, which contained a small space to conceal parts of the apparatus not in use.

J. J. SMITH.
Director Keely Motor Company.

Boston, Mass., Jun. 26, 1878.

The motor was a heavy iron hoop or band, about supported on a bed plate. Within this hoop and revolving freely on a stationary axis, supported by points at each end, was a double-walled hull, or drum, from which short spokes projected toward the hoop. On the end of each spoke was a flattened disk. On the outer side of the hoop were also series of resonators and an equal number of flattened disks on the inner side of the hoop. By having one spoke disk on the inner side and one on the outer, a pair of disks was placed. A pulley attached to the revolving disk acted as a means to transmit the power by a belt.

THE MOTOR.

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AN EXPERIMENT.

The company having duly assembled, Mr. Keely would not wait, in place, the parts examined the day previous, and before commencing the exhibition would explain the working of his motor somewhat as follows:

"In the construction of any machine heretofore constructed the medium for inducing a neutral state has never been found. If it had, the difficulties of perpetual motion would have been ended and this problem would have become an established fact. It would only require an intermediary medium on which a device to cause it to run for centuries. I did not seek to make perpetual motion but a device to be turned that would run a neutral center which is in a condition to be visited by any vibratory ether or polar stream, and while he did in an independent motion, as you will see."

Mr. Keely would step to his transmitter, finger the dominant note—the steel pins running around the base of the transmitter—manipulating the knob on the side of the transmitter to get the correct adjustment of the resonator with the motor and would then strike the right note. Then the harmonious resonant tones, which were transmitted along the wire in the motor from the iron spindle, would appear in the flattened disks of the motor, with reference to the "attraction" of the third of dominant current of the polar stream, after making conditions of "sympathetic negative attraction" and "sympathetic positive repulsion." As a necessary consequence the spheres of the motor would begin to revolve within the rim of the machine, and

A DIAPHRAGM TRANSMITTER.

A diaphragm, an exceedingly fine material, was found at the latest perfected transmitter. "The gradual perfection of years of patient study and improvement." The diaphragm transmitter exactly resembled its name, but upon opening it the diaphragm plates and the resonators were inside. Instead of a rubber diaphragm stretched across the sphere, dividing it vertically into two diaphragm compartments. The long screw, with its head in the hole on the side of the sphere, and which in the exhibition transmitter regulated the position of the resonator, in the diaphragm transmitter worked in a fine screw through a small hole in the center of the diaphragm. By turning the screw the diaphragm could be thrown backward or forward. By connecting the motor and the diaphragm transmitter by means of the hollow wire, then inserting the wire in the proper direction, the diaphragm would be thrown forward, the air forced through the wire and down through its various connections to the water tank, raising an automatic put-off and setting the water motor in motion.

A more careful investigation of the Keely motor showed that the stationary axis was hollow. Within this hollow shaft, which was only a dummy, the real axle revolved, and one end of which passed the belt which ran down through the hollow post to the pulley underneath on the end of the iron wheel. This latter axle, like the belt, carried the hub of the motor and caused the same to revolve when it revolved.

How simple! Yet this device has been the source of the best mechanical experts in the country, to say nothing of the crowd of opinion-minded laymen.

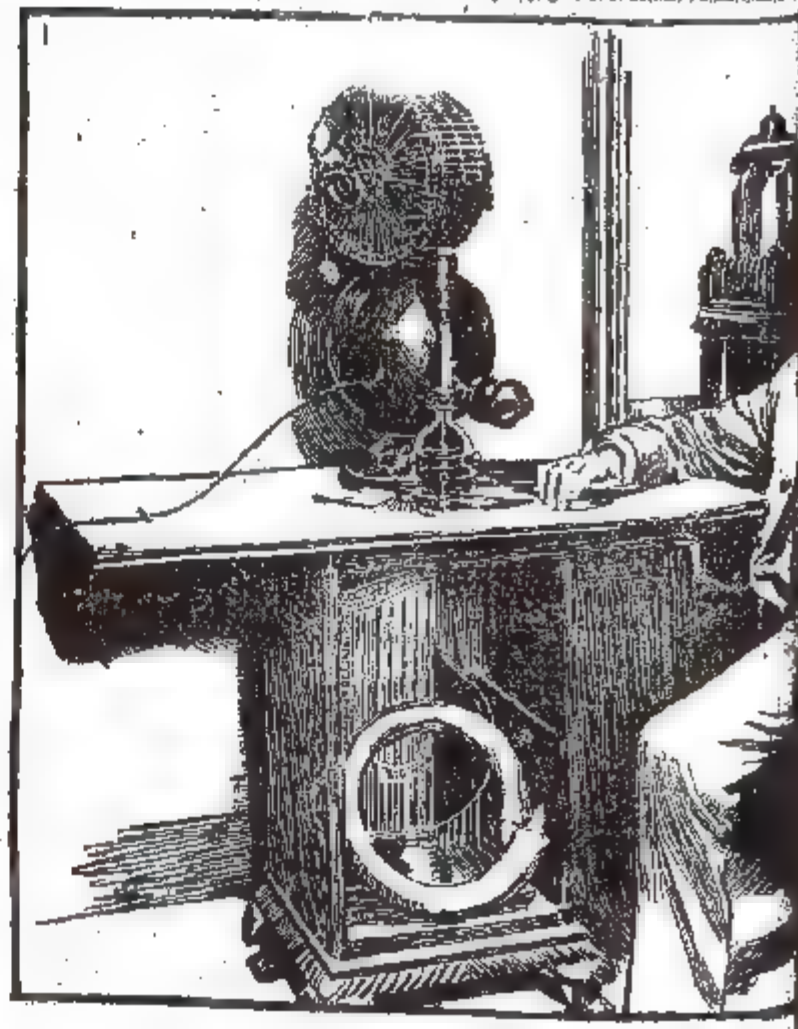
Mr. Keely would work on his philosophy, show by his transmitter a little, and while the air was blowing he would to the water motor he would find the proper chord. Then, presto! away went the engine, run by the "sympathetic negative attraction" of the infinite polar stream."

In his grandeur comes the remnants of rubber tubes between the floor and walls, in various places, and also resonances for rubber tubes told how he would be the light from various locations by passing his foot on a rubber ball concealed under the carpet or in some other of the war shoes. He often would insert his transmitter in the adjoining front room, and, looking through the observation window, say "Hullo, Good Evening." When he struck the right chord, away would go the motor. He would then also and know it at will, as he played.

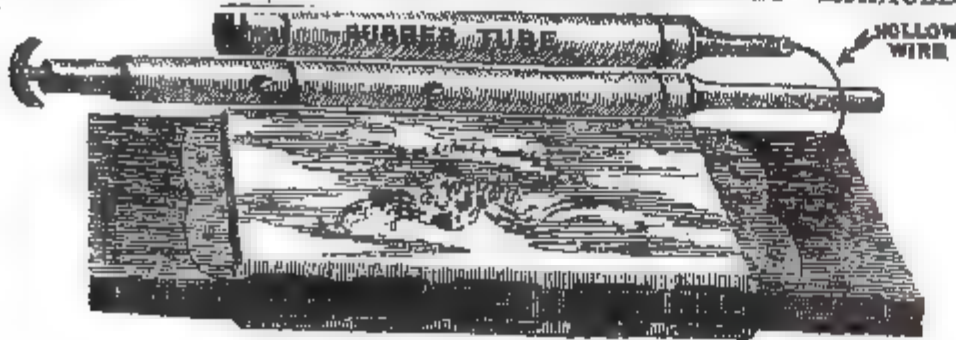
This was particularly effective. One at least of the larger and stampered transmitters is still in use, with the rubber diaphragm, and works to perfection in making the compass needle revolve.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LATE JOHN W. KEELY

Copyright, L. C. Keely, Philadelphia, Pa.



THE FAMOUS TRICK HARMONICA WHICH PERFORMED "MIRACLES."



FRAUD OF THE CENTURY



"We have not yet been able to get this information from the British. It is possible that the British have some information on the location of the ship, but they are not willing to share it with us. We are currently working on this and will let you know as soon as we have more information."

[illegible]

LABORATORY.

[illegible]

EXACTLY HOW THE "MOTOR" WAS WORKED.

"In taking down the posts which held the stationary axis on which revolved the hub of the motor, with its arms, the first fraud was discovered. This framework had no apparent connection with the engine, beyond serving as a support for the stationary shaft or axis which passed through the hub of the motor.

"A false box, a hollow post, and a hole extending down through the floor led to a careful investigation. Under the floor, between it and the ceiling of an unused store room beneath, and always kept locked, was found running through the timbers supporting the floor an iron shaft with a small pulley on it. The pulley and the hole in the floor were directly under the hollow post of the engine.

"The iron shaft was followed to the side wall. At its termination was another pulley. Directly beneath this, but just above the ground floor of the room, another iron shaft came through the wall, also with a pulley on it. A small, well-worn belt was found, which fitted over and exactly connected these two pulleys. Going into the small rear room, mostly filled with old junk and the door of which was raised considerably above that of the middle room, there was discovered beneath a box and an oilcloth spread out on the floor a trap door. This trap opened over the shaft, which came through the wall. Here it was found that the shaft connected with a small water motor of peculiar construction, the water being supplied by a lead pipe coming in from the outside of the building. Extending from this water motor was a small rubber tube. It was found that by attaching a rubber bulb to this tube the water motor could be started by pressing the bulb and would stop when the pressure was released. This water motor is now in the laboratory of Mr. Kinraide, in Boston. The rubber tubing was found also to extend between the walls and ceiling from the water motor to a point under the Keely motor, then up through the stationary post of the engine and to terminate in the binding post or socket into which the end of the wire was inserted which connected the motor with the transmitter. Further investigation revealed the fact that there were in the laboratory different sets of transmitting wire, exactly alike in external appearance, but one was hollow, the other solid, both, as mentioned, about the size of a knitting needle, and with connecting tips that made it impossible to tell which was hollow and which was solid, except by cutting or trying to blow through them.

A DUPLICATE TRANSMITTER.

"A duplicate, an exact copy in external appearance, was found of the latest perfected transmitter, 'the gradual perfection of years of patient study and improvement.' The duplicate transmitter exactly resembled its mate, but upon opening it the Chladni plates and the resonators were lacking. Instead was a rubber diaphragm stretched across the sphere, dividing it vertically into two airtight compartments. The long screw, with its head in the little bulb on the side of the sphere, and which in the exhibition transmitter regulated the position of the resonator, in the duplicate transmitter worked in a fine thread through a small brass plate clamped in the center of the diaphragm. By turning the knob the diaphragm could be thrown backward or forward. By connecting the motor and the real transmitter by means of the hollow wire, then turning the knob in the proper direction, the diaphragm would be thrown forward, the air forced through the wire and down through its various connections to the water motor, releasing an automatic cutoff and setting the water motor in motion.

"A more careful investigation of the real Keely motor showed that the stationary axis was hollow. Within this hollow shaft, which was only a dummy, the real axle revolved, over one end of which passed the belt which ran down through the hollow post to the pulley underneath on the end of the iron shaft described. This inner axle, run by the belt, carried the hub of the motor and caused the same to revolve when it revolved.

"How simple! Yet this device has been too much for some of the best mechanical experts in the country, ■ say nothing of the crowd of open-mouthed laymen.

"Mr. Keely would work off his philosophy, screw up his transmitter a little, and while the air was finding its way to the water motor he would find the proper chord. Then, presto, away went the engine, run by the 'sympathetic' negative attraction of the triane polar stream."

Keely had many different names for his newly discovered force, and just at the time of the famous gas experiments at Sandy Hook, he was pleased to sell it "etheric vapor." Representatives of this journal were present at the occasion, and the accompanying illustrations were published in the *Scientific American* of October 11, 1888, in connection with an article explaining the trick by which the Keely Motor Company was able, in a single day, to send up its stock from fifteen cents to the dollar to fifteen cents, and send its own bank account proportionately.

THE KELLY MOTION PICTURE

Ever since the death of John W. Keady, the controlling cultivation of apparatus with which he presided the institute, and individually directed a golden stream into



FOR THOSE WITH AN APTITUDE OF GUN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT BEACH OF ONE

The ironic guess was merely that the motor was a fault, but that it was a fraud, news published six fifteen years ago in the columns of this Journal, of the very simplest and most transparent kind: in fact, the presumption is ironic that this spot selected housing of

He noted the integrity of the steel structure, and was particularly impressed by the fact that the steel was not twisted or bent by the fire. He also noted the fact that the steel was not twisted or bent by the fire. He also noted the fact that the steel was not twisted or bent by the fire.

Many of our older readers will remember that from the very first this journal was a collection of the poems.

It was the steel that when the muzzle was screwed home, the sleeve was forced in until it held the muzzle disk firmly in place. The latter consisted of three disks, having a common diameter of 2½ inches. The two front disks were of common hard rubber, ½ inch in thickness, while the third disk, which was placed next to the pressure chamber, was of soft rubber not

In loading the gun the gas check was first pinned in position and the muzzle served up tightly; then the ball was introduced at the muzzle and rammed home. Next the stop-cock was opened to admit the "electric vapor" to the barrel, and, after waiting a few seconds, the "vibrator," *M*, was struck with a wooden mallet, and the charge exploded, driving the bullet at a target 500 yards from the gun. Nineteen rounds were fired, and then a conical steel bullet was driven through 4 inches of pine planks placed a few feet from the gun. The noise of discharge slowly subsided that ended the

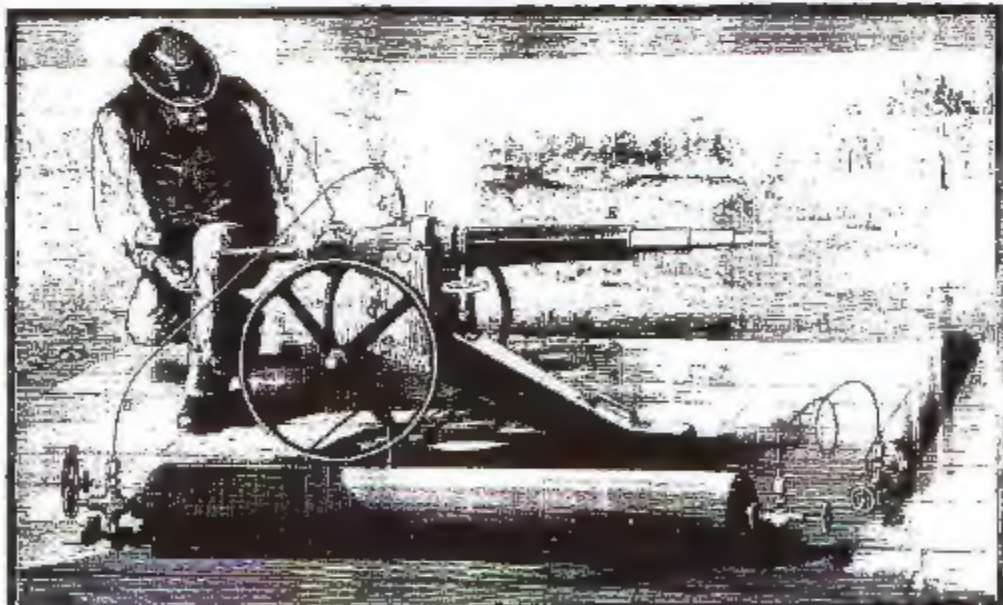
Mr. Decker said at the time that the magazine, A and B, had been charged with compressed air at main throat-to-joint pressure, and that when the stopcock was opened the air, owing to its high pressure,



...play until after the discharge. It is essential to pay
...their Government.

Soon after Kuey's gas experiments the editor of this journal conducted experiments in the same direction in New York, and an experimental gas was made of benzene drawn from pipes of 1 inch bore and 4 feet in length, and set vertically under a skylight shaft several stories in height. A union joint was secured to the bottom of the pipe, with a pipe connecting to a wall of about 600 feet of 1½ inch pipe, placed beneath the wire.

A further connection was made with a telephone



TEST OF THE REPLY "TAYOR" GUN AT SANDY HOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

ing. $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. This discharge sleeve in full size is Figs. 7 and 8. The former figure representing the sleeve before discharging, and the latter after discharging. It will be noticed that the broken disc sleeve carries the fragment made by the end of the spear. The body of the gun was 24 inches and a spherical lead bullet of 15 was used. A single tube, $11\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in exterior diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch internal diameter, a full size specimen of which is shown between Figs. 9 and 10, led to the breach of the gun by the magazine. A which was made of wrought iron and was 55 inches in diameter and 44 feet long. Another tube was

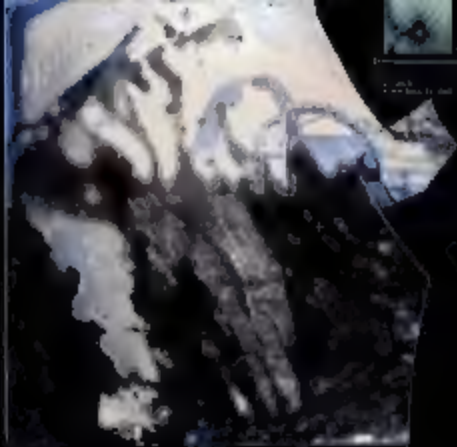
place until after the discharge. It is necessary to say that the patient must be kept in bed.

Soon after Kuehl's gas experiments the editor of this journal conducted experiments in the same direction in New York, and an experimental gas was made of benzene drawn from pipes of 1 inch bore and 4 feet in length, and set vertically under a skylight shaft several stories in height. A union joint was secured to the bottom of the pipe, with a pipe connecting to a wall of about 600 feet of 1½ inch pipe, placed beneath the wire.

testing pump and high pressure gage. In the union joint were placed two disks of hard rubber, each about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, and above the disks a lead ball, 1 inch in diameter, was placed. On the railing of the next story above was laid a target of five tiers of 1½ inch plank, directly over the range of the gun. The whole pipe being full of air at atmospheric pressure, the pump was put in operation, water being forced into the lower end of the pipe reservoir. This forced the air up through the pipe line and compressed it under the hard rubber disks. When a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch was reached, the disks ruptured and the gun was discharged.

The bullet passed through the 4½ inches of pine planks, making a clean cut through the first planks and badly shattering and displacing the last plank of the target, then struck and splintered a beam under the roof and rebounded to the floor. This was repeated several times, the disks bursting at between 1,300 and 1,500 pounds and showing the great power of compressed air in the discharge of the projectile. The prestidigitator part of Keely's exceedingly small feed pipe to the chamber behind the disks and bullet, and his bogus tapping of the resonator, it is needless to say were not included in our experiment.

In conclusion we would remind our readers that the death of this prince of rogues does not imply that the type is extinct; and that "resonators," "vibrators," "ethereal vapors," and others of that ilk, still walk the earth dressed in the ever-varying garb with which such human sharks as Keely are still seeking to catch the unwary.



627 36th St
W. Palm Beach

